Hill to prevent our further advance. The large rifle pit which the Russians contrived to throw up after a Egerton's pit' had been taken from them was connected with the foremost of these parallels. When the order was given for our attacking party to advance, the esth and 7th rushed out from the right of the zig zag approach on the left of our advanced work, the men of the 47th and 49th regiments from the left of this approach. While some rushed up the hill toward the quarry, others took possession of the enemy's rifle pit and advanced trench. It appeared that the Russians, on seeing the attack of the French against it e Mamelon, had moved along their treuches toward the right, where they became connected with the trenches or other works on Malakoff Hill, so that the left, that side against which our men advanced, was slines wholly deserted. A triting opposition met with in the quarry itself was quickly reduced, and our troops congratulated themselves on having gained an easy victory. Carried away by their enthusiasan, they even advanced toward the Redan, and perhaps, had they been in force, such wore the confusion and state of alarm of the Russians, they might have carded this easy victory. Carried away by their entinasana, may even advanced toward the Redan, and perhaps, had they been in force, such were the confusion and state of alarm of the Russians, they might have carried this important work. As it was, the enemy returned with comparatively powerful recoforcement, and suddenly opened a flanking fire which compelled our men to shandon the quarry. It was not armed as had been anticipated. A second time our men moved against this work and took it from the enemy who had again entered it; nor was this the last time, for still later in the evening a third contest for its possession took place, which ended as before in our being victors, but at a severe expense. No less than it officers and a large number of men, amounting to upward of half the original attacking force, were placed hors de combot, including killed and wounded. Colonel Campbell behaved with the utmost gallantry. He was struck no less than four times and once so severely by a musket ball, which providentially was prevented from inflicting a more serious wound by striking the frout of his aword belt, that he fainted. Nothing but the unfliching bravery of the troops could have enabled them to retain the quarry after they had wrested it from the cnemy. The ground at the back of the quarry was fortunately found to be loose and soft, so that the working party were enabled to throw up some cover in this director without much difficulty. Our exact loss is

cenery. In ground to be loose and soft, so that the working party were enabled to throw up some cover in this direction without much difficulty. Our exact loss is not known, nor will it be until an armistice has enabled the dead cusside to be collected and communications he made res, ecting prisoners.

JUNE E.—The working parties have not been idle. The wall of the covered approach leading up to the redoubt on Meunt Sapone has been turned and now faces toward Carcening Bay. The embrasures of the Mamelon redoubt have been converted into lodgments for riflemen on the sides facing the French and English frontiers, and some guns probably field-pieces, have been turned toward the enemy. The covered approach from the left of the Mamelon redoubt toward the Karabelmain ravine has been reversed in its aspect, and the French troops are now safely placed under its

the Karabelnaia ravine has been reversed in its aspect, and the French troops are now safely placed under its protection. A new covered approach has been carried up from our advanced zigzag in the right attack to the Quarry, and on all sides our new acquisitions appear secure.

Jung 9.—No event of importance took place during the night. The Russians made no advance, their fire was generally slack; a few shells and occasionally some round shot were thrown from the line of batteries extending from the west side of Carcening Bay to the Karabelnaia suburb in rear of the Malakoff hill, and were directed against the redoubts now in possession Karabelnala suburo in Pear of the Manacha may mere directed against the redoubts now in possession of our Allies on the right of Careening Bay. The shipping also threw a few shells at the Mamelon redoubt. Our shelling has been kept up all night without interruption, and a heavy fire is still going on from our batteries.

Nothing sure is known of the intentions respecting a further assault, but it will probably not be long before the attack is made against the Redan and Malakoff

DISPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN

DISPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sevastorol, June 9.—My Lord, I have the great satisfaction of informing your lordship that the assault which was made upon the quarries in frost of the Redan from our advanced parallel in the right strack on the evening of the 7th instant, was attended with perfect success, and that the brave men who achieved this advantage, with a gallantry and determination that does them infinite honor, maintained themselves on the ground they had acquired, notwithstanding that during the night and in the morning of vesterday, the energy made repeated attempts to drive vesterday, the enemy made repeated attempts to drive them out, each attempt ending in failure, although sup-ported by large bodies of troops and by heavy dis-charges of musketry, and every species of offensive

The French on our right had shortly before moved out of their trenches and attacked the Ouvrages Blancs and the Mamelon. These they carried without the smallest check, and their leading column rushed for-ward and approached the Malakoff tower, but this it had not been in contemplation to assail, and the troops were brought back and finally established in the cac-my's works, from which the latter did not succeed in expelling them, though the fire of musketry and can-non which was brought to bear upon them was tre-

I never saw anything more spirited and rapid than

I never saw anything more spirited and rapid than the advance of our allies.

I am happy to say that the best feeling prevails be-tween the two armies, and each is proud of and con-fident in the gallantry and high military qualities of the

other.

is prised your lordship by telegraph on the 6th, that our batteries reopened that afternoon. The fire was kept up with the greatest energy until the day closed, when it was confined to a vertical fire, but the next morning the guns resumed the work of destruction, and the effect was such that it was determined by Gen. Pelissier and myself that the time had arrived for pushing our operations forward. Accordingly, soon after 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th the signal was given for the assault of the works I have enumerated, and the result was most triumphant.

The troors employed in storning the quarries were

The troops employed in storming the quarries were composed of detachments from the Light and Second Divisions, and at night they were supported by the 62d regiment.

The command of these troops was intrusted to Col. The command of these troops was intrased to Co-Schirley of the 88th regiment, who was acting as gen-eral officer of the trenches, and he was assisted in the arrangements and guided as to the points of attack and distribution of the troops by Lieutenant Colonel Tylden of the Royal Engineers, the directing engineer

Tylden of the Royal Engineers, the directing engineer officer of the right attack.

Although nothing could be more spirited than the attack of the quarries, or more creditable to every officer and man engaged in the operation, yet I can not refrain from drawing your lordship's especial attention to the energy and determination which they all displayed in maintaining and establishing themselves after their first success in them. They were repeatedly attacked during the night, and again soon after daylight on the 8th, and it was in resisting these repeated efforts on the part of the enemy that a great position of the heavy loss the army has to deplote was sustained.

The mode in which Colonel Shirley conducted this very arduous service, and carried out his orders, entitles him to my highest commendation. I have great pleasure in mentioning the following officers who are stated to have distinguished themselves on the occasion, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 90th, who commanded the storming party: Major Mills, Reyal Fusileers; Major Villiers, 47th; Major Armstrong, 49th, who are all severely wounded; Lieutenat, 49th; Major Sanjor Villiers, 47th; Lieutenat, who was unfortunately killed; Lt. Jol. Grant, 49th; Major Simpson, of the 34th; Lieutenat, who was unfortunately killed; Lt. Jol. Grant, 49th; Major Simpson, of the 34th; Lieutenat, Col. Lowndee, of the 37th; Capt. Turner, of the 7th; Capt. Lowndee, of the 47th; Capt. Nason, of the 49th; Capt. Le Marchant, of the 49th, who was wounded; Capt. Welseley, 90th; and Lieuts, Chatfield and Eustee, of the 47th; and Capt. Hauter, of the 47th; and Capt. Hauter, of the 47th; and Capt. Hauter, of the 47th; and Lance Corporal Quinn, 47th, who took a Russian officer prisoner in the most gallant manner. mode in which Colonel Shirley conducted this

oner in the most gallant manner.

I also feel it my duty to solicit your lordship's I also feel it my duty to solicit your lorisings in tice to the eminent services of Lieutenant-Colonel Try-den of the Royal Engineers; he has been indefatigable in the discharge of his peculiar duties from the com-mencement of the slege, and he has always been at hand to aid in the ropulse of the enemy when they have assaulted our treuches. He eufogizes the con-duct of Captain Browne of the Royal Engineers, Lieu-

duct of Captain Browne of the Royal Engineers, Lectionant Elphinstone of the same corps, Licutenant Anderson of 96th Foot, (Acting Engineer.) who is wounded; and he laments the death of Licutenant Lowry, R. E., who conducted the storming party, and was afterward killed by a cannon shot.

Notwithstanding the frequency of the endeavors of the Russians to regain possession of the quarries, and the interruptions to the work to which these attacks are also Lieutenant Colesca Tables.

the interruptions to the work to which these attacks gave rise, Lieutemant-Celouel Tylden was enabled to effect the lodgment and to establish the communication with the advanced parallel, and this redounds greatly to his credit and that of the officers and men employed as the working party; and I cannot omit this opportunity to express my approbation of the conduct of the Saprers throughout the operation.

The exertions of the Royal Artillery under Brigadier General Dacres, and those of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Lushington, R. N., in serving the guns, cannot be too warmly commended. The accuracy of their fire is the theme of universal admiration, and the constancy with which they applied themselves to their arduous duties under all circumstances, however dangerous, cannot be too strongly placed upon record.

record.

It is deeply to be lamented that this success should have entailed so heavy a loss as is shown in the accompanying returns, which however are still incomplete; but I have assurance of the principal medical officer that many of the wounds are slight, and that by far the greatest portion of the sufferers are progressing favorably.

I have just learned that the enemy have abandoned I have just learned that the early have a same a work in the rear of the "Ouvrages Blancs," which they constructed at the commencement of the mouth of May. The French took possession of it on the 7th, but did not retain it. In the other works they captured 62 pieces of artillery, and they have 14 officers

and 400 men prisoners.

We have a few prisoners, among them a captain of infantry, who was wounded, and taken by Corporal Quien of the 47th regiment. I have, &c.,

The Lord Panmure, &c. RAGLAM. and 400 men prisoners.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. PELISSIER.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. PELISSIER.

The Paris Moniteur of June 22, publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Pelasier, giving an account of the attack on the Mamelon:

HEADQUARTERS, June 9, 1855.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL.—I had hoped to have been able to complete by a detailed report the news of the storming and occupation by our troops of the Kamtschatta redoubt (Mamelon Vert) and of the Volhynia and Selinghinsk redoubts (Careening Bay), forming the principal exterior defenses of Sevastopol. Volbynia and Seinghines renounts (Careening Bay-forming the principal exterior defenses of Sevastopol, news which was to be forwarded to you by my tele-graphic dispatches of the 7th and 8th of Jane; but Gen. Bosquet has not yet been enabled to collect the multimotions incidents which are requisite to send a report of this brilliant combat, which assumed the pro-portions of a battle. I confine myself therefore to day to sending you a summary, postponing the definitive report till the next mail.

On the 7th of June, at 61, I gave from the Victoria redoubt, where I had established myself with my staff, the order for a simultaneous attack against the redoubt of the Mamelon Vert and of the Carenage, according to arrangements respecting which I had previously given instructions to Gen. Bosquet; while our Allies on their side advanced against the so called "Quarries," which was the point of attack agreed upon for them.

The troops engaged heleaged to the district

upon for them.

The troops engaged belonged to the divisions of Camon, Mayan, Dulac and Brunet. They were supported by two battalions—one of grenadiers, the other of gens d'armes of the Imperial Guard, and by a regiment forming part of the division of the Torkish army under the orders of Omer Pasha, posted in reserve on the webt.

The intrepidity with which our soldiers traversed the considerable distance which separated them from the redoubts, the invincible energy with which they fought, under a hail of balls and builets, to force an entrance and there maintain themselves against the renewed attacks of the enemy, who in numbers returned to the charge, offered a most grand and stirring military synctrolic. speciacle.

One hour after the commencement of this struggle

speciacle.

One hour after the commencement of this struggle, which will remain one of the most glorious episodes of a war fruiful in great military events, our eagles were definitively planted upon the three conquered reloubts, sixty-two guns fell into our hands, with four hundred prisoners, of which number fourteen were officers.

Our allies, following the combined plan of operations, had carried the works of the Quarries with the same vigor and the same success. They maintained themselves there during the whole of the night under a terrible fire, and despite frequent sorties by a portion of the garrison, with that indomitable firmness which is one of the salient traits of their military character.

Daybreak fount us both, after a night of agitation and intermittent fighting, established in our respective conquests, busily employed in making final arrangements, and constructing batteries against the place.

I need not joint out to you, M. le Maréchal, the importance of the results obtained; they are considerable, as well in a material point of view as with regard to their moral effect and the security of our future operations. The siege operations on the right, which were behindhand, are now as far advanced as those on the left. The eventy is shut up on all sides in the

were behindhand, are now as far advanced as those on the left. The enemy is shut up on all sides in the town, and when the redoubts we have captured are armed and placed in a good state of defense, it will be impossible for them to attempt those great sorties which might, in determined cases, compromise our siege works, and even our ports of Kamiesch and Ealaklava.

siege works, and even our ports of Kamiesch and Balaklava.

Successes of this value, achieved by such efforts, are not to be obtained without considerable sacrifices. To day, during a suspension of arms, we render the last duty to the fallen, and I cannot yet make out a list of the killed or wounded. I will send you shortly a full and detailed official report on the subject.

I can already point out some who met a glorious death and who excited our lively admiration and regret. Col. de Brancion was killed while planting the eagle of the 50th regiment on the Kamischatka Redonbt. Col. Hardy fell while leading on the 86th. I regret to add that the day after the victory, to which he greatly contributed, Gen. de Lavarande, still young and full of promise, was killed by a cannon ball.

We continue to reconnoitre the country on the Chernaya, pushing forward our cavalry, supported by infantry. On the night between the 5th and 6th a squadron of the 6th dragoons surprised some Russian videttes just at moonrise and sabered them.

The news from the Sea of Azoff is excellent. The nibied flottillas have destroyed immense stores of provisions at Gheisk, Marianpol and Taganrog. The ma-

violettes just at moonings and Azoff is excellent. The news from the Sea of Azoff is excellent. The ailied flotilias have destroyed immease stores of provisions at Gheisk, Marianpol and Faganrog. The material losses of the enemy are incalculable.

Altogether the situation of affairs is excellent. The arder of the allied armies is really extraordinary. Hope, founded upon success, is general. I have the firm conviction that it will not be deceived.

PELISSIER.

The correspondent of the Vienna Military Journal, writing from Balaklava, says: "The state of health "of the army leaves much to be wished for; and as "great discontentment has crept into the French camp "since the bloody affair of the 23d, General Pelissier is "considering the propriety of adopting General Neil's "plan, which was rejected last March, in order to raise "the spirit of the army by a brilliant feat of arms."

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT HANGO. In the House of Lords on the 21st ult., the lamesbury called attention to the circumsta the late horrid massacre of a boat's crew and several Russian prisoners at Hango, the facts of which have been repeatedly stated. According to the Russian account, the Russians were compelled to resist the boat's crew, in consequence of an attack made by the latter, and the result was they fired on the party, killing some, and taking eight or nine of them prisoners. Although such a representation, if true, would greatly mitigate the atrocity of the action, it by no means exculpated the Russian party from the crime of a breach of the sacred law of nations. He therefore wished to know what steps the Government had taken in consequence of this affair; for it was not only the interest of this country, but every civilized Government is the world, to take speedy notice of this atroccity. the late horrid massacre of a boat's crew and severe te speedy notice of this atroocity.

Earl of Clarendon said the outrage was too hor

The Earl of Clarendon said the outrage was too hor-rible and too much at variance with all the usages of modern war and the customs of civilized nations to suppose that it could have been committed by a civil-ized person, but by some brutal subordinates, without the instructions or approval of their sup-rior. He was the more inclined to believe so, because Capt. Fan-shawe said he considered that the man who took the lead in the outrage was shawe said he considered that the man who took the lead in the outrage was a non-commissioned officer. He (Lord Clarendon) had not lost a moment in forwarding instructions to our Minister at Copenhagen, requesting him to coafer with the Danish Government for the purpose of inducing them to send instructions to their Minister at St. Petersburg to represent that her Majesty's Government viewed with extreme anxiety the conduct of the Russian Government in this matter, and wished to know what steps they intended to take to mark their sense of this outrage, by the condign punishment of the offenders—an outrage which might not excite surprise in savage nations, but which could not be expected in a civilized nation, and that if the offenders were not at once punished, her Majesty's Government considered that it would merit the severest reprisals. When her Majesty's Ministers had obtained the answer of the Russian Government they would be prepared to state what steps had been taken to punish the caliprits.

o punish the culprits.
The Earl of Eilenborough thought it would have The Earl of Edenborough thought it would have been better to have left the Admiral commanding our ficet to have made representations to the Russiau au-thoughts o because there was a possi-bility of some clashing of authority. The Earl of Clarendon said that the Admiral had been informed of the course taken by the Government at home.

at home.

The Earl of Malmesbury said he was scarcely satis-The Earl of Malmesbury said he was scarcely satisfied with the concluding observations of the noble Earl (the Foreign Minister) as to reprisals in case of an unsatisfactory answer being received from the Russian Government. It was not consistent with the hard and cignity of a country like this to resort to reprisals. The better course would be to enlist the whole civilized world in entire unity of opinion against an outrage of such a dastardly character. The subject then dronned.

ject then dropped.

All the bills upon the table were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 15 minutes past seven.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC GOSSIP. At the City of London Theater, Mr. Charles Mat-thews is engaged at the almost fabulous salary of

third and fourth volumes of Mr. Macaulay's

The third and fourth volumes of Mr. Macaniay's History are expected to appear in the present year. The concluding volumes of Moore's Life, by Lord John Russell, are in the press.

The London correspondent of The Inverness Courier tells us that an edition of the Irish Melodies will spipear in the Autumn with some fine engravings from designs by Cope, Creswick, Egg, Frith, Frost, Horsley, Millais, Maclise, Mulready, Sant, Stone, and Ward. Something good ought to come out of such hands.

The library at the Vatioan at Rome has been newly decorated by order of the Pope. One of the rooms of the library has been curiebed with a series of antique frescoes discovered in the Via Greziosa, and represent-ing the adventures of Ulyssee, and the floor of the

same room has received an antique mosaic just di overed in the Vigna Brancadoro. Here are a few interesting aunouncements from

The Leader Tennyson's new volume so long expected will soon Tennyson's new volume so long expected will soon appear. It contains, as we learn, three new poems of some length; Mand, an Idyl, and a poem on Maly, and although in general we have large distrust in the verdict of friends on works unpublished, we have in this case too great a belief in Tennyson's genius not to put faith in all that triends say of it. Tennyson is a good example to poels in the fastidious reticence and anxions care with which he treats the Muse. It this lead him sometimes into the fault, which he confesses.

To add and alter many times

To add and alter many times Till all be ripe and rotten,

it also saves him from the perilous haste of snatching at unprepared laurels. He gives us the essence of his works and not the busty sk-tches. Equally slow, la-borious and solid is another of our great writers, Car-lyle, who pays little attention to the impatient demands of an eager public—a public only too ready to cry out about "falling off" if the work presented be not supe-rior to what has gone before—who does not care one jot how much we desire to have his "Frederick the "Great," but cares a great deal how he is to make the

AN INJURED HUSBAND IN IRELAND.

AN INJURED HUSBAND IN IRELAND.

Patrick Kelly, a raw-looking countryman, was cherged by Mr. Thomson, relieving officer at Cork, with having deserted his wite. He a peared before the Mayor, Sir W. B. Hackett.

The defendant, on being asked what excuse he had to give, entered into the following statement of his woes: "Your worships, I am married to this wo man nine months, and I was only married to this wo man nine months, and I was only married to her three nights to her when she asked me my age [Laughter]. Well, I told her, Sir, and then she asked me how long I had been married before, and how long was I a widower [Renewed laughter]. On the third day, at eleven o'clock, she went out from me, and went into town, where she had been a servant, not in respectable houses, but in houses of low degree, your worship [Great laughter]. Well, after searching for her, she at last came back to me on the fourth day. I had a pig and five little bonnives, your worship, (continued laughter,) and I was obliged to sell them, for she would not mind them. Well, then, she was in the habit of stopping with me some nights, and going away from me some nights. I had two loads of 'pink' eyes,' and a lead of horse potatoes, and she had constantly three meals of those every day until they were all out and then the Indian meal came on, and alstantly three meals of these ever, day, until they were all out, and then the Indian meal came on, and al-though she longed for it before, now when she had plenty of it she did not like it [Laughter]. After that plenty of it she did not like it [Laughter]. After that she used to be going away and stopping out for two or three nights from me, and then she began to abuse or three nights from me, and then she began to abuse me and tyrannize over me [laughter], cailing me a yellow matine (great laughter), and a great many other names. Well, I kept all this secret, for I did not went to be disturbing the other houses in the village. Well, she was going on that way, stopping out for nights, and one night she struck me [laughter], and three or four days after she struck me with her hand and knocked blood out of my nose [Renewed laughter]. Well, I struck her then.

Sir W. B. Hackett—That was not a very manly act, pands?

Paddy?
The Defendant—Sure it was time for me, Sir, and I

The Defendant—Sure it was time for me, Sir, and I could not help it [laughter]. After a while we proposed to one another to go to Australia, for I did not like to have the neignbors see her abusing me so, and she said that her sister should go too. Well, I consented, and afterward she would not walk across the road with me [laughter]. Well, Sir, she brought the sister out of the workhouse then, and brought her into the house, and put her to sleep in my bed, at my feet [great laughter], and the second night she slept with me in the same was [renewed laughter]. ish me in the same way [renewed laughter]. Sir W. B. Hackett-Why con't you provide for

o Defendant-Well, Sir, I am doing my duty [loud laughter]. I did not sleep with her since the last night she went from my house [continued W. B. Hackett-Are you willing to support her

if she stops with you?
The Defendant—I do not want her to stop with me; would rather keep to myse f [laughter]. Sir W. B. Hackett-But you cannot keep to your-

self, now that you are married.

The Defendant-She will do nothing but dancing and singing songs (Langhter). I was one night on my knees, saving my prayers and when I asked her for silence, she said, "Silence in Court while the cat "is proceeding" (Roars of laughted). Whenever she sees me now on the road she begins abusing me, and

sees me now on the road she begins abusing me, and one day she wished me rank poison [Laughter].

The wife, in reply to the Bench, said the defendant had treated her very badly not giving her fire or anything, or even enough to eat.

Constable Burns, the constable of the district, said the defendant's wife had made a great complaint to him (the constable) of the way her husband treated her when they had been about four mouths married.

The case was finally settled by a reconculation—the two parties leaving the Court on apparently very amicable terms.

THE NEW CZAR.—It is an old custom in Russia that after a new Czar has mounted the throne he should visit and inspect the archives of the Empire, inform himself carefully of the ukases of his predecessors, and either ratify, or modify, or repeal them. O: April 15 the present Emperor went through this ceremony. He is understood on this occasion to have met with a ukase of his father's, dating as far back as 1841, to the effect that, in consideration of the good feeling shown by the Poles, and their complete affection for the throne of Russia, they should in future enjoy equal rights with other nationalities in the Empire, and be admitted to share in the advantages of the Imperial good will, "with the exception, however, of the Jews." The young Emperor is stated to have looked very grave at this exception and to have said, "Such an "exceptional state shall not exist any longer in Russia. THE NEW CZAR .- It is an old custom in Russia that exceptional state shall not exist any longer in Russia. This matter shall be altered. I desire that everybody in the whole great Empire of Russia shall have equal rights and equal duties.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular. Richardson Brothers & O. Priday, 6th Mo. 22d, 1855. Corrox—We have experienced another week of extreme quietness, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of the purchasers. Helders have not pressed sales, but in those effects the decime has been fully id. on the rates current in our tast report. To day's market has ruled very tame, and the sales do exceed 4.6th baies. Sales for the week amount to only 24,416 hales, of which the trade took 19,690, speculators 5,780, and expects 960 tables. OTHER DATE CALER.

QUERCITEON BARK is still dul!, and to effect sales holders

would willingly submit to a decline in price. Philadelphia nominarly 8,6 to 9, and Ballinners, of which a parcel has arrived, held at 7 west.

Land in good consumptive demand. Sales for the week reached 250 tuns at 49 %56/ P cwt.

beld at 7 | P cwt.

Lan in sood consumptive demand. Sales for the week reached 500 tuns at 49 | 2060 | P cwt.

Tallow—No material attention from the date of our last market, but the demand has somewhat improved, 200 casks laganing soid at 50 | 604 | 90 cmt. American 52 | down to 45 | 100 casks North American 47 to 52 | 8. Peterburg ye into candid its offering on the spot at 53 | and for delivery end of the year 58 | 60 cr cwt, but the business in this way so on y limited. Herry—Dealers are only supplying themselves spatingly, and but a moderate business has resulted at previous rates.

PORE—The sales effected nave been very few and confined in lower qualities the dealers will not give the late advance for the sorts, but holders are firm.

Bacox—On Tucaday an auction took place of some 2:300 boxes, only ab at 40 were passed at prices 1, 20 cwt. below those current last week. The sales by private have been small. The weather continues uninterruptedly fine and the growth of the crops has made good progress. Deliveries of Native Whost having some what failen of compared with many weeks previous, the country markets have mostly advanced 1, 20 per quarter. The trude here both in Wheat and Floor has rused very quiet without variation. In price. They of Wellow sold at 50 per quarter, both for immediate content of still quarters against 47,50 quarters same week 18,00 per quarters.

Deliveries of Wheat for the past week from our own farmers consist of 31,31 quarters against 47,50 quarters same week 18,00 per quarter.

Our merket his morning was only moderately attended, and the transactions in either whear or Floors exceedingly limited, the few sales effected of the former were a rates sightly below those of our last, but Floors was not cheaper, as the quantity on sale was not by any means g early at the same time we may wate there was no anxiety on the part of holders of either article to press sales.

Isotas Corn was in rather better request, and the quantity on either article to press sales.

ther article to press sales.

Inotax Coxx was in rather better request, and the quantity on the limited. We quote prices similar to those current on

Curse in fair request at former prices, but Oatmeat hung (Dats in fair request at former prices, but Oatmeat hung leavily on hand, and to promote business holders would have submitted to some concession. No change in the price of EGYPTIAN BEANS, 35, 6d. P quar-

er a top quatation.
Arriva's for the past seven days consist of 14,673 quarters
WHEAT; 10,533 qual ladran Conn; 18 barrels and 5,438 sacks

# FLOUR. Exports for the same period—851 qrs. WHEAT; 10,300 qrs. IsDIAN CORN; 55 barrels and 1,554 sacks FLOUR. Price of American White Wheat at this day's market—11, 63 12; 6d. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 B. Balvimore and Philadelphia \*LOUR, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 244. Yellow Indian Corn 50; Mixed 49; 6d., and White \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 24. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 400 B.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asseries.] Livearoos., Friday, June 22, 1855.

The demand for Corvon during the past week has been throughout on a very limited scale, the trade and exporters have bought merely to emply their immediate wants and speculators have almost entirely withdrawn from the market; the sales consequently reach only 24,400 bales, of which 3,800 are reported on speculation and \$400 for export, and as the quantity offering has been considerably in excess of the demand, prices lave declined 5-18-214. This is middling, and faily id in the lower qualities; and many transactions show an actual decline of \$1.00 for the highest point that was reached two weeks ago.

Imports for the week, 32,400 bales. American 30,500 bales. The Manchester Market for Goods and Yarms has closely followed our own; the basiness done has been very moderate; Yarms are fight, howes during the last fortnight, and in Goods nearly all the late software has been lost again.

Moser's very easy and abundant, without change in rates. A continuance of use weather has kept the corn market very quirt, without however producing any further noticeable decline, except in Lantan Conn., which is 116 lower. We quote white Wharm at 11:982124; rear 41:96116. Western Cond Flocks, 44:964: Philadelphia and Saltimore, 41:943; Obio, 44:964; 6. Canadian, 41:962; com 40:961; p. bl. White Ixplas Conn., 60:016; mixed 49:5; yellow, 40:6250; P quarter. No sales to report in Turnantan or Rosts.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

From The N. O. Picayune of June 30. The steamship Nautilus, from Brazoe Santiago vià Galveston, arrived yesterday, bringing Brownsville papers to the 23d inst. They do not add much to our stock of information as to the progress of the insurrectionary movement in Northern Mexico, but such intelligence as they do contain is favorable to the cause of the insurgents—shows that they are increasing in numbers, obtaining advantages and actively prepar-

numbers, obtaining advantages and actively preparing for "coming events."

The Brownswille Flag of the 9th has confirmation
of the report that Victoria has gone over to the insurgents. The Flag says:

"The cloud of insurrection still gathers force on this
frontier. Since our last the city of Victoria, the former capital of the adjoining State of Tamauingas, has
gone over to the insurgents. Capt. Zragosa led the
movement it seems at the head of some two hundred
areals troops. After taking prisoner his commandmovement it seems at the head of some two hundred regular troops. After taking prisoner his commanding officer, Davilla, and the local prefect, he immediately commenced his march for Monterey, where he has doubtless ere this joined his forces with the insurgents of that place. The whole frontier, with the sole exception of the three towns of Matamoros, Reynosa and Camargo, seems now to be in complete possession of the revolutionists. We have heard of no real fightof the revolutionsis. We have heard of no real ngui-ing as yet, but from the preparation everywhere going on it cannot be many days before they come to blows in earnest. The enemies of the existing Government, now here, are taking advantage of the present open communication for the spread of incendiary articles among the people. They show that justice is on their side and they relate their wrongs with a pathos suffiside, and they relate their wrongs with a pathos suffi-cient to raise the ire of their countrymen, if they have a spark of patriotism not ground out by their oppres-

"Ranchero," the Brownsville correspondent of The Galveston News, in his letter of June 15, writes as fol-

As yet nothing decisive has taken place on the line As yet nothing decisive has butten place on the line between the Government forces and the revolutionists, and the first intelligence received here will probably be that a respectable force is marching on Matamoros, as it is not probable that Santa Anna's hangman in that place, Gen. Woll, will venture out to try

man in that place, Gen. Woll, will venture out to try his hand against them.

"On the 8th, at night, Carvajal crossed the river with some two hundred men in the neighborhood of Roma, and on the 11th at night, Gov. Garza, the same who made last year the gallant defense of Ciudad Victoria, left this place accompanied by a number of officers. He was on the next day followed by several other Richmonds, and all are by this time on the other side of the river. Out of this place alone they enlisted between two hundred and fifty and three hundred men, and by this time have probably formed a junction with the parties of Ceraivo, Mier and other towns. The whole effective force when combined will consist of some seven hundred men, to which you may nedd three thousand in Monterey. We have good reason for anticipating soon a radical change of affairs in the three adjoining departments of Tamaulipas. Nuevo Leon, and Coshmila; and it may well be asserted now that Santa Anna's days of misrule and corruption are ferever over in that section of unhappy Mexico.

"The United States commanding officer in Fort Brown, having received in formation that the neutrality laws of the United States were being violated by the revolutionists, the gallant Major Porter detached some fitteen mounted men and a field-piece to acrest and disperse the violators of Uncle Sam's territory, but it seems that they found no armed men, nor did they see anything to justify them in arcesting any one.

"Santa Anna has appointed the cut-throat Woll."

any one.

Santa Anna has appointed the cut-throat Woll
Governor and Commanding General of Tamaulipas,
Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and when we consider that

Tempice, Matanoros and Camargo are the only places held by his minious, one may almost suppose that the appointment was intended as a burleague.

"Some half a dozen of the most respectable men in Matamores, private citizens and officers in the army, were suddenly arrested last Monday, and in less than the board was the road to the mouth of the river.

were suddenly arrested last Monday, and in less than two homs were on the road to the mouth of the river, to be then put on board of the Mexican steamer of war, and taken to San Juan de Uloa. As they were not even told what the charge against them was, they will not find it out before their strival there.

"We have had bountful showers of rains, and they will secure the crops on the line. The river also continues in fine navigable condition, and the probability of an early change of rales over the way, justifies our merchants and others in anticipating better times."

The Brownsville Flag of the 16th has not come to hard. The Flag of the 22d says:

The Brownsville Flag of the 16th has not come to hand. The Flag of the 23d says:

We have no additional news to record from the insurgents other than vague rumor. Their numbers, however, we learn have been considerably augmented by recruits from this bank.

Judge Warrous had arrived at Brownsville, and the United States Circuit Court had commenced its seasons of the commenced its seasons.

sion. There were several important cases for trial.

TAMPICO .- The N. O. Picayune publishes a letter dated Tampico, June 7, 1855, which contains the

"Revolutionary movements are the order of the day throughout the Republic, and on the first day of the present month a formal "bando" proclaimed this place in a state of siege. This may be the approachpower in Mexico, whose tyrannical sway and bloody deeds has no parallel in the annals of modern history. The capital became too hot for his precious health, and he is now a voluntary exile from the palace of the Montezumas. Montezumas, diligently looking out for a port whence he may make his exit from the magical scenes whence he may make his exit from the magical scenes he has been the author of since his return to distracted Mexico. We will soon be able to say, Most Serond Antonio the first, most unfortunate Antonio the last, thy bloody reign hath been but short, but the vile deeds which thou hast committed can never be oblitarated from the tablets of memory! Should he exace the vengeance of his abused countrymen, obliviou and the deserts of the Spanish main will soon swallow him in their deep embraces, and his vacant place will be supplied with—God only knows who—but doubtless another hero of the same kidney. Such is the fate of down-tredden Mexico, and such are her prospects of gloom for the present, and gloomier for the future,"

FROM CUBA .- Capt. Campbell of the brig Fannie, from Matanzas-arrived on Saturday-informs us that the weather had been very fine, the health of the place good, and no sickness. There had been rain in th interior, which was very favorable for the growing cane. The prospects for the next crop are very good. Sugars were dear, with a small stock on hand. Molasses exceedingly scarce and held at high rates. The feeling, so far as the anticipated fillibuster movement was concerned, was entirely removed, and confidence restored. Business was dult, particularly for imports; a number of articles are quite unsalable except at a heavy loss. Money was worth 12 70 per annum. Exchange on New-York 3] @ 4 70 discount.

Several companies of troops had arrived at Havana where the public health is very good. Freights dull for all parts. The first steamer of the new Spanish Company was daily expected.

### PERSONAL.

-Gov. Baker of New-Hampshire declines being a candidate for reelection. -The Boston Telegraph says the remarkable story

called WHAT CHEER? in Putnam for July, is the production of Mr. W. D. O'Conner of Boston. The Springfield Republican attributes the same story to the author of the Potiphar Papers. -Abbott Lawrence is about to make a journey in

Europe on account of his health.

DANIEL ULLMANN.—This distinguished son of Delaware made a most beautiful and powerful speech in the City Hall on the evening of the Fourth. The Hall was well filled, but great sumbers were compelled to forego the plessure of hearing this gifted orator in con-sequence of the rain. In the course of his remarks Mr. U. referred to the report of his calumniators in refer-ence to the place of his birth, and said: "I am an "American by birth and an American in heart; I have never breathed any other than an American atmosphere; I have never looked on any other than an American eky, and I have never been protected by any other than the American Flag. From the place where I now stand I can almost behold the spot where repose the cherished remains of my father and my mother, and within the sound of my voice now stands the house wherein I was born."

[Wilmington (Del.) Journal.

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE?—Last year on the morning of the 5th July thirty poor forlorn looking customers, who had celebrated the "glorious "fourth" with too much spirit, were released from our city watch-house; yesterday six only of the same ort were found there. [Syracuse Journal, 6th.

DARING ATTEMPT OF AN INCENDIARY IN READEST.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday night Officer Stacon of the Sixth Ward Police discovered smoke issuing from the entry of buildings No. 38 and 4 Reade-st., and went into the premises and found a fire burning among some straw at the head of the stairs leading to the cellar. The officer aroused the inmates on the second floor, and with the aid of a pail or two of water the fire was extinguished. It seems some straw had been removed from a tub which stood on the landing and placed alongside of some boxes for the purpose of aidir g the burning. However, it was discovered just in time to prevent further damage. The officer fearing that another attempt be made, kept a loekout as he pa relied his post. At about 3 o'clock as he came in front of the building he discovered light flashing up through the entry-window on the third floor. He again entered the building, and on the third ficor he found a dense smoke and a fire burning on the floor by the door post of I. Cordnan & Brother, silver-platers. The officer immediately gave the alarm, which brought out the different tenants to aid in putting out the fire, and by the application of a few pails of water the fire was a second time extinguished. Upon examining the spot it was evident that the incendiary had placed some inflammable material be tween the side of a carboy and the baseboard by the casing of the silver-platers door and then set it on The wood on one side of the carboy was fire. burned to a cinder, the baseboard was burned marly through and about one-half of the door easing. Close by the carboy stood a cask of vinegar, the opposite end of which had been fired by the incendiary, who is supposed to have thought it contained spirits. Mr. A. Ramel wine and liquor importer, occupies the store on the first floor and resides with his family on the second floor, Mr. Robert, esbinetmaker, occupies rooms on the fourth floor with his family. There are also severa other families who occupy apartments in the said premises; some of the inmates of the house suspect that the fire had been communicated to the building by an Italian named Bartholomew Castellotti, f om the fact of his having quarreled with Mr. Robert about some money matters. In addition to this, Officer Doran shortly before the discovery of the last fire stopped a man in Manhattanpiace wearing a Kossuth hat, and asked him what he was doing there; he replied "I am doing my busi-"ness." The officer let him pass along. These facts were communicated to the Fire Marshal, who took immediate steps to secure the supposed guilty party. Accordingly after an examination of the premises, ac companied by Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Ward and Officer Doran, they visited the residence of Castellotti, at No. 542 Pearl-st. Here they found him, who, upon being asked where he was on the previous night, he said he "was not out of his room;" he also denied at first being the owner of a Kossuth hat. Officer Do ran at once identified him as the same pers in he met in Manhattan-place shortly before the breaking out of the fire. The accused was taken before Justice Bogart, who committed him to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation.

It will be well to remark here that the prisoner is the husband of the unfortunate woman who killed horself by taking poison a week ago. After taking the poison she went to the workshop of Mr. Robert, No. 40 Rende st, and said that in consequence of her husband's illtreatment she had taken poison, and asked to be permitted to lie down. She died soon after.

A difficulty then arose between Mr. Robert and Castellotti, the former refusing to give him any more work. The latter says Mr. Robert is indebted to him some two or three dollars. FIRE ON A CANAL BOAT.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out

in a canal boat lying at Pier No. 42 N. R., near Canalst. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done. INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

The premises of Augustus Octs, a butcher in Johnson-st., near Graham-av., were discovered on fire on Sunday morning about 1 o'clock, but was extinguished without serious damage. The police of the Sixth District examined the place and found it had been set on fire. From circumstances connected with it suspicion fell upon the proprietor, Mr. Octs, he having his stock insured in the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company for \$800, which appeared to be considerably more than the stock was worth, and he had been seen taking things away from the place the night before. He was taken into custody by Officer Schneider and locked up for examination.

## ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION.

NO LIQUOR-DEALERS COMPLAINED OF. There were about fifty persons arrested in the City esterday for being drunk and disorderly. Of these twenty were incarcerated in the l'ombs in default of the payment of their fine-\$10 each; twenty in the Jefferson-Market Prison, and ten in the Essex-Market Prison. The term for which each is to be imprisoned, as fixed by law, is ten days, and if this penalty is inflicted on all who are unable to pay their fine, the prisons, in a week or two, will be crowded to excess. learn of no arrests of liquor-dealers, and they seem, thus far, to bid defiance to the law. It appears that the Recorder and City Judge vary in opinion as to the proper course to pursue in the event of the arrest of iquor-sellers. The former claims that the Court of General Sessions has no power to indict parties for this offense, it being merely a misdemeanor; while the latter claims that the General Sessions has full power to indict the offenders. The affidavits complaining against several liquor-dealers, which were presented by Justice Welsh and Judge Stuart at the Special Ses sion on Friday last, were returned by the Judge, who said he did not want the complaints unless the offenders were brought before him.

### CITY ITEMS.

Gen. Cary, the temperance lecturer, says that Neal Dow is not the originator of the Prohibitory Law, autherizing the seizure and destruction of liquor in this country. The honor or imprecations should be heaped upon another head-no less a one than that of General Andrew Jackson, who, as President of the United States, "took the responsibility" to approve a law of Congress which authorized, empowered and comn anded all United States officers to seize, confiscate and destroy, without benefit of jury or right of appeal all spirituous liquors, whether in the "original pack 'age" or not, or whether domestic or imported, i found upon Indian territory; and that "tyrannical operessive, unconstitutional, abominable law, passed by a Democratic Congress, and approved by a Democratic President, is still in full force in thes United States. Will the Liquor-Dealers' Association include this in their petition for the repeal next Winter?

The poisoners of children are doing their work boldly. At every street corner and beside every mossing squats one of the gang with green apples. green cherries, rotten pine apples, coppered ice cream, (?) fifthy painted candies, and other approved forms of vegetable and mineral poison-with what effect let the records of mortality disclose. Last week there were 337 deaths among children under ten years of age, being an increase of 125 in a single week. Of course nobody must interfere with this deliberate childpoisoning, because it would be infringing the "sacred

right of property," which, by the way, is about the uly sacred thing in this region. With Mayor Wood's interpretation of the Prohibitary Law at their backs, why should dealers in any form of poison fear molestation? Let them take heart, then. Let them teach infents to beg, and steal, and lie, and then poison the little wretches with copper and verdigris. Sacred respect for personal liberty, and the "unconstitution-spect for personal liberty, and the "unconstitution-" ality of laws which dictate what we shall eat and "drink" will stand between them and any beteaved aterpretation of the Prohibitary Law at their backs.

or dishonored parent who may be rash enough to ecmplain.

WHAT'S IN A NAME !- Humanitarian-Humanit or Ragged School-which shall it be? The school Sixth-av, opposite the Crystal Palace, has been called by each of these names, but the teachers and patrons are now in a muddle about the name. M as Dow first gave it the name of Humanitarian, but that was beore she had consulted the spirits or Judge Edmonds who told her that was a sectarian name and insisted upon calling it a Ragged School, which it strikes us is equally sectarian and a good deal more unmeaning and inappropriate. We do not like the name. Degradation is attached to it. It is a common taunt of one child to another to say, "You are a Ragged School scholar." Mrs. Riker, sister of Miss Dow, who has beer contected with the school, proposes to call it the "Humanitary School," which for aught we know may be a very good name, but as we cannot find the word in Webster's dictionary we will not pretend to say-at any rate it is better than Ragged. In this pretty quarrel the teachers and patrons, and perhaps the spirits-that is the spiritualists-are at present engaged, while to outsiders the whole is a muddle The Dow party have got the funds and the ragged name, while Mrs. Riker has got the scholars and the toom, and the " Humanitary" sign over the door, and if she can get the money she proposes to go on with the humane work and leave the other party to work away at their leisure under the sign of Ragged School until there is not a ragged child in the Ward.

It is all a muddle. And it is still a bigger muddle why we cannot dispense with all these private charitable schools, and out every child in the city under the authority of the Common School Superintendents, with compulsory power to compel every one to attend a Ward School, or never be seen in the street during school hours. That will settle all difficulties about names, and do away with all ragged schools and a great portion of

According to the official report of the City Inspec tor there were 547 deaths in the City during the past week, viz: 104 men, 73 women, 197 boys and 173 girls, showing an increase of 206 over the mortality of the week previous. This increase is mainly among infants, there being no less than 357 deaths of chil dren under ten years of age. The following were the principal causes of mortality: Apoplexy, 19; bronchitis, 8; consumption, 50; congestion of the lungs, 5; inflammation of the lungs, 5; congestion of the brain, 18; diarrhea, 10; dysentery, 14; heart disease, 7; dropsy in the head, 25; inflammation of the brain, 11; inflammation of the bowels, 9; palsy, 6; smallpox, 5; cholera infantum, 49; convulsions (infantile), 65; croup, 10; debility (infantile), 5; scarlet fever, 25; hooping-cough, 7; marasmus, 25, and measles 11. There were 12 premature births and 27 cases of stillborn, 25 deaths f om the effects of the intense heat that prevailed during the week, and 25 deaths from casualties and other violent causes. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 5; brain and nerves, 175; generative organs, 6; hear and blood vessels, 16; lungs, throat, &c., 106; old age, 4; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 41; still born and premature births, 39; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 128; uncertain seat and general fevers, 24; urinary organs, 1; unknown, 2. Of the total number 57 were inmates of public institutions. The nativity table gives 399 natives of the United States, 78 of Ireland, 34 of Germany, 10 of England, 8 unknown.

It is a little noticeable that notwithstanding the fall of flour and the remarkably fine prospect of a great crop, the bakers still remain ignorant of the fact, if we may judge by the size of their loaves, which hold their weight of one pound for sixpence with extraordinary tenacity. There is no little meaning in the reply of a customer to the noisy knock of the baker when she told him that he need not make such a fuss about opening the door, as his loaves were scarcely too big to put through the keyhole.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A CITIZEN AND POLICEMAN. Citizen-Good morning, Mr. Policeman! How goes it ? Have you made any arrests yet for getting drunk

or selling liquor ! Policeman-Oh, gracious no! Mayor Wood hasn't given us any special orders to do that, and I think if he cared to have us attend to it we should have teard from him before now.

Citizen—But he published a letter in the papers

stating what your duties were to be after the Fourth. Policeman-Oh, well I know that; but that was written for the public; if he wants us to do anything very bad he gives us special orders. How can we tell imported liquors from any other? There ain't one man in fifty who can tell by tasting; and as for sexing that liquor is imported, the Mayor knows we can't de

Citizen-But you can tell common ale if you see it drawn frem an ordinary beer fountain, and you know that is not imported.

Policeman-Oh, the d-1! You don't 'spose we are going to look about for cases to complain of when any iquor-seller will swear everything is imported; and thes you see we'd have to stand the damages. No, Sir-ee! They've got to make a faw that will punish the liquorsellers as much as it does us, or it's no go. Don't you

APPEAL AS TO CASTLE GARDEN. - The Superior Court, General Term, rendered a decision on Saturday on the appeal from Judge Hoffman, (that Judge having dissolved the temporary injunction which had been granted restraining the Commissioners of Emigration from using Castle Garden as an emigrant depration from using Castle Garden as an emigrant de-pot). The General Term considers that the deeds from the Corporation to Mr. Phoenix and others, stating that "the vacant ground known as the Battery and "the Bowling Green shall not be appropriated to pri-"vate purposes," did not include Castle Garden, that the Corporation does not hold Castle Garden in trust, but that having taken reseasation under the act. of the Corporation does not hold Castle Garden, that the Corporation does not hold Castle Garden in trust, but that having taken possession under the act of Cengress of 1821, and exercised acts of ownership for more than 25 years, it has become owner by lapse of time and is authorized to lease it; that in regard to the question of nuisance, the testimony shows that the landing of emigrants is not in itself a unisance, and unless it should prove to be so this Court cannot interfere. The Legislature directed the Commissioners of Emigration to select some particular location. The Court cannot but regret that they had not chosen one of the islands in the harbor or some other less objectionable point, but it does not feel authorized, on any of the grounds alleged, to interfere. Order dissolving the injunction confirmed.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A child about two years old was run over by Car No. 22 on the First-av. Railroad, at the corner of Tenth st, last evening. The wheels of the car passed over the whole of her body, bruising and mangling it in a shocking manner. The bystanders took the little sufferer into a drugstore hard by, but she was past the aid of surgical skill, and died shortly after the accident. Her name was Clara Jane Farley. The driver of the car was arrested and locked up for examination.

DEATH FROM STARS.-Thomas Wilson, one of the young men who was stabbed a few nights ago, as is alleged, by a couple of Italians while insulting and assaulting the wives and daughters of the latter as they were sleeping upon the roof of premises No. 264 Baxter-at., died in the New-York Hospital. A brother of the deceased and another person were also badly stabled at the same time. The Italians, who were arrested, are in the Tombs awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquisition

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sta: In reading a report of a discussion in the Board of Aldermen, on Thursday night, as published in THE TRIBUNE on Friday morning, I perceive that Ald.